Amendments to the Specification:

In the Detailed Description of Exemplary Embodiments section of the specification, paragraphs [0032], [0033], [0036], [00376], [0038], [0039], [0041], and [0045] should be corrected as shown below:

[0032] Fig. 3 shows diagrammatically an opto-electronic system of apparatus 10 and its arrangement in an optical module of the display module 18. A backlight (or light source) 59, [~~screen~~] microdisplay 61, mirror 63, and terminal lens 65 attached laterally to the facial mounting and are oriented in relation to each other to form a prism, the edges of which are approximately defined by their corresponding edges. These arrangements allow a diffusion biased towards the user's pupil of the virtual images projected by the terminal lens 65, from a lateral zone of the mounting.

[0033] The [~~source 59~~] microdisplay 61 can include a flat liquid crystal screen or any available screen using another technology, and a backlighting module making it possible to generate a light source (in the case of an LCD screen). The [~~source 59~~] microdisplay 61 is coupled to an electronic system making it possible to generate the display of information on the screen and the backlighting of the latter. The [~~screen~~] microdisplay 61 and overall plane of the terminal lens 65 together define an approximate right angle, whilst the mirror 63 is approximately inclined at 45° with respect to the [~~screen~~] microdisplay 61 and the overall plane of the terminal lens 65.

[0036] In Fig. 4, the apparatus 10 includes spectacles 16 having two curved, slightly flattened arms 46 and 48, two glasses for natural vision 50 and 52, and on one of the glasses fixed on the edge of the mounting, the display module 18. The user can perceive the real image and the image which is transmitted to him without deformation and without delay in transmission. By integrating a

micro camera [~~1~~]14 in the display module 18, the user can also film what he is seeing.

[0037] Fig. 5 illustrates an alternative embodiment in which an apparatus 101 allows a user to perceive, in superposition, ambient images of the environment in which he finds himself, and virtual images originating from a source. The ambient images are perceived by the user through the eyeglasses 102 according to the natural frontal direction of vision. The virtual images are conveyed to a lateral zone 103 of the apparatus 101, from the source via a cable or similar connected to a [~~screen~~] microdisplay 108, a mirror 109, and a terminal lens 110. The [~~screen~~] microdisplay 108, mirror 109, and terminal lens 110 are attached to the lateral zone 103 of the apparatus 101 for biased diffusion of virtual images directly towards the user's pupil. In an alternative embodiment, the two arms 106 and 107 of the apparatus 101 are each capable of receiving the [~~screen~~] microdisplay 108, mirror 109, and terminal lens 110 in the case where three-dimensional perception of these images is sought.

[0038] The [~~screen~~] microdisplay 108 and the overall plane of the lens 110 together define an approximate right angle, while the mirror 109 is approximately inclined at 45° with respect to the [~~screen~~] microdisplay 108 and the overall plane of the lens 110. This arrangement of the [~~screen~~] microdisplay 108, mirror 109, and lens 110 makes it possible to be positioned in the lateral zone 103 of the apparatus 101, and which makes it possible to take advantage of their proximity in order to arrange their confinement inside a dark chamber 111 optimizing the use of the light intensity of the [~~display screen~~] microdisplay 108.

[0039] The dark chamber 111 is composed of two half-shells 121 and 122 fitted together by interlocking, which between themselves accommodate the [~~display screen~~] microdisplay 108, mirror 109, and lens 110. The dark chamber 111 includes clearances to allow respectively the lateral emergence of the lens 110, and access to the rear surface of the [~~display screen~~] microdisplay 108 with a

view to its connection to the remote image-producing source 104, via an interposed electronic proximity circuit 118.

[0041] The dark chamber 111 is mounted in a pivoting manner 124 on one of the ends of a finger 113 the other end of which revolves by screwing inside a toothed wheel 114. The toothed wheel 114 is mounted in a turning manner in a reception cage 115 forming part of a protective case comprising two half-shells 116 and 117 assembled together by interlocking, which envelope the dark chamber 111 accommodating the [~~display screen~~] microdisplay 108, mirror 109, and lens 110 and the electronic proximity circuit 118.

[0045] Fig. 10 illustrates a top cut-out view of the apparatus 210. Apparatus 210 includes a display module 205 having a terminal lens 213, a mirror 215, a [~~screen~~] microdisplay 217, and a backlight (or light source) 219. The terminal lens 213, mirror 215, [~~screen~~] microdisplay 217, and [~~source~~] backlight 219 as well as other components of the display module 205 are similar to the components of the display modules of apparatus 10 described with reference to Figs. 1-4, 6, and 7 and apparatus 101 described with reference to Fig. 5.